(XLVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2427.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1793.

FRANKFORT, *April* 28.

THE French, with an eye to a diverſion, having re-entered Deux-Ponts, and ſpread their forces from Saar-Louis to Bitche, the duke of Brunſwick has puſhed forward to reconnoitre the ground they occupy, and was followed yeſterday by the king of Pruſſia in perſon.—His majeſty, attended by the duke of Deux-Ponts, proceeded to Carleſberg, the French having in the mean time retreated back to the heights that border on the duchy.

Cuſtine has publiſhed a proclamation, in which he endeavours to prove, that he is not the greateſt public robber exiſting.

The clubbiſts at Mentz, endeavour more than the French themſelves, by every poſſible expedient, to prevent a capitulation; and the national deputies, to keep up the farce of deluſion, have declared in a proclamation, that they expect a ſuccour of ſixty thouſand men. The French have plundered the peaſants at Hombach, and committed every poſſible enormity.

Prince Maximilian, of Deux-Ponts, made the campaign with the Pruſſian army.

We have poſſeſſion of a battery very near Mentz, formed on the ruins of an ancient entrenchment, from which we play on the fort, and the baſtion named Philippe. We have contrived, by means of the relics of an old Roman aqueduct, to inundate the enemy's mines.

General Dumourier is ſtill at Stutgard.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

April 23.

The deputies returned from Valenciennes ſtated, that they had taken every precaution to counteract the ill effects of the extreme dearth of proviſions experienced in that city, through the treachery of Dumourier, who had conveyed ſtores to the enemy. The frontier towns, they added, were in a reſpectable ſtate of defence. They had narrowly eſcaped being ſhot, by a ſet of counter-revoluioniſts, whilſt haranguing the troops.

Referred to the committee of public ſafety.

Barbaroux impeached Monge, the marine miniſter, whom he thought guilty of unpardonable negligence, in allowing ſeventeen merchant ſhips, belonging to the port of Marſeilles, and returning thither from the colonies, to be captured by the Engliſh and Spaniſh fleets, notwithſtanding ſixteen ſail of French ſhips of the line were cruiſing in the Mediterranean.

Wedneſday, April 24.

Charles, a national deputy from the department of Maine and Loire, repreſented the parade and luxurious manners of general Berruyer, which he thought incompatible with the command of Sans Culottes. The ſoldiers of the general's army were in a ſtate bordering on inſurrection, and demanded the appointment of their own officers.

The acquittal of Marat, by the revolutionary tribunal, was announced to the convention.

A body of citizens, petitioners, appeared before the aſſembly—they announced that Marat had been acquitted by the tribunal extraordinary, and they begged permiſſion to defile through the aſſembly, to ſhew to the repreſentatives of the people their joy to find Marat innocent.

Permiſſion being granted, they entered without arms, in great numbers, of both ſexes, and as many as could, took poſſeſſion of the unoccupied ſeats, the tribunes and citizens crying loudly, "Long live the Republic—Long live the Nation—Long live Marat."

At the head of the citizens were the gens d'armes and the municipal officers.

At length Marat arrived, and proceeded to take his ſeat; he had on his head a crown which he himſelf took off; he was embraced by all the citizens, women and deputies; after which he mounted the tribune and made the following ſpeech:

"Citizens,

"You ſee a repreſentative of the people whoſe rights have been violated, but juſtice has been done him. I ſwear anew to eſpouſe the cauſe of equality, liberty, and of the people."

He was loudly applauded.

The cote droit, or minority of the aſſembly, had entirely left the hall.

SITTING of the JACOBINS.

Robertſpierre, the younger, denounced Le Brun, the miniſter, who was guilty, he ſaid, of the crime of leze-nation, when he preſented to the convention the proclamation of the prince of Saxe Cobourg.

PARIS, *April* 9.

At four in the afternoon of yeſterday the following Bulletin was delivered in the convention:

"Yeſterday morning Philip Egalite was conveyed to the priſon la Conciergerie, where he occupies the apartment which was once deſtined for the too celebrated cardinal de Rohan. It is ſaid, that on entering this apartment, Egalite ſaqcied, he perceived ſome partiality, ſome particular attention towards himſelf which might hurt the feelings of his fellow priſoners; and that he in conſequence demanded for citizen Egalite, the apartment a la Piſtole; it will no doubt be granted him to-morrow.

"By the apartment a la Piſtole is meant a particular room for which ten livres are paid at entrance. The furniture of this room conſiſts of a table placed before a window, ſecured by iron bars, a chair of walnut wood, and a bed furniſhed with a bundle of ſtraw, and over that a matraſs of the thickneſs of a pan cake that has not ſwelled in frying! At one of the ſides of the apartment a la Piſtole are two beams, the ſuperior ſurface of which is uſually ſtored with morſels of black mouldy bread, left there by malefactors condemned to the galleys, the gallows or the wheel. The apartment a la Piſtole looks into a ſuperb ſquare, in the midſt of which riſes a magnificent poſt that has appended to it a collar of ſuperlative beauty. [By the deſcription this would appear to be a kind of pillory.] This collar is not like that of the cardinal de Rohan, enriched with the ſpoils of Golconda and Viſapour; but in the eyes of Egalite poſſeſſes a preeminent merit; that of being fitted to all, of being alike calculated to adorn the neck of the deſcendant of St. Louis, and the ſon of a coachman."

April 25.

Six thouſand Marſeillois, at the inſtigation of the Jacobins, are marching to this capital. You will ſee in the details of the convention I encloſe you, that Marat was acquitted. He loſt no time in reſuming his ſeat in the convention, whither he was followed by a formidable mob, who had previouſly placed on his head a civic crown.

This farce will moſt probably be followed by a tragedy, on the arrival of the Marſeillois, who will ſee Marat in the light of a much injured patriot.

TOURNAY, *May* 3.

On the 1ſt, the French under Dampierre, attacked general Clairfayt's poſts, at Raims and Vicogne, with conſiderable force. Their intention probably was to relieve Conde, which they would have ſucceeded in, had they taken theſe poſts. They made four ſeveral attacks from five in the morning until the evening, but were repulſed with the aſſiſtance of a detachment from the Pruſſians under Knobledorf, ſent from their camp at Maulde, notwithſtanding a French corps which was poſted in front of the camp to keep them in check.—The two battalions of Pruſſians had left the camp near Tournay to reinforce thoſe poſted at Maulde. The affair was ſevere, and the loſs great on both ſides; but the French were completely repulſed.

The ſame day, the French alſo left their camp at Famars, and attacked prince Cobourg's poſts at St. Sauve and Urmaing, probably with a view to prevent his giving any aſſiſtance to Clairfayt.

The infantry advanced with an intention of turning the left of the Auſtrians, and at the ſame time kept up a violent and heavy cannonade and feint attack from the right, but were ſo well received from the right by the Auſtrians, that they fell back into two villages in great diſorder, to the amount of 15,000, and were ſome time expoſed to a heavy cannonade, by which they loſt five or 600 men, without daring to move out until their cavalry advanced and covered their retreat, which they made in great confuſion, and were purſued by the Auſtrians beyond the laſt height before their camp at Famars, which the latter would have forced, had they been ſtronger. The French have loſt twelve pieces of cannon, among which were two 16 and three 12 pounders, the reſt were eight and ſix pounders.—Theſe attacks, which were evidently meant to relieve or raiſe the ſiege of Conde, by turning out exactly contrary to their expectation, will probably haſten its ſurrender.

We had yeſterday a ſmall affair with the French at Rames. The French choſe to attack us, and were fools enough to bring a cannon, which they had time to fire but once, the Auſtrian cavalry falling in ſword in hand before they could load again, and took the cannon and ammunition waggon with eight horſes.—The French had 15 or 16 killed, and 14 taken, among whom was an artillery-officer. The French made a confuſed ſtand on the road and fields, but on the arrival of two Hanoverian cannon, and firing a couple of rounds at them, they took to their heels, and retired to a village, into which we fired a couple of ſhots more, which frightened them to ſuch a degree, that they run and did not ſtop till they got to Orchies. The guards and Hanoverian horſe were not there, being at too great a diſtance to arrive in time. We had only a battalion of Hanoverian foot, and ſome Auſtrian cavalry. We had only one Auſtrian killed, and one horſe.

Every preparation is making to commence immediately the attack of Conde. The train of artillery is completely buſied in filling bomb-ſhells, and the ditch and earth works are almoſt finiſhed.

On the 1ſt inſt. the French attacked the advanced poſts of the left wing of the combined army, but were repulſed in all their attempts. On the ſame morning the French alſo attacked the advanced poſts on the centre, but were there likewiſe repulſed. They ſuffered in theſe ſeveral engagements a conſiderable loſs both of men and cannon.

BERLIN, *March* 5.

A few days ſince, ſeveral French deſerters preſented themſelves to the duke Frederick of Brunſwick, who received them kindly, gave them a few crowns, and ordered them to a particular ſtation to try them. They had hardly begun to do their duty but they tried to excite the Pruſſian ſoldiers to deſert. They were immediately conducted to the fortreſs of Weſel. It was obſerved that theſe ſoldiers ſtill preſerved the ſin of liberty, for they addreſſed the duke of Brunſwick with "my general"—which aſtoniſhed German ears accuſtomed to the titles of highneſs and my lord.

LISLE, *April* 5.

Yeſterday, ſix cowardly deſerters had the honour of being ſhaved cloſe to the ſhoulders, in the new machine, by order of general Fernand.

DOVER, *May* 6.

There has been a very briſk engagement near Conde, laſt Tueſday. The French attacked the Auſtrian lines, and made great havock in the prince de Ligne's regiment, but at laſt were defeated by general Clairfayt, who has taken fourteen pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition and baggage. The Pruſſians were alſo attacked, and defeated the French.

His royal highneſs the duke of York, with his Hanoverians, attacked a poſt of two pieces of cannon, and took one of them.

The further particulars of the above engagement have not yet tranſpired, but it ſeems to have been bloody, and laſted from four A. M. to eight P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 10.

It is ſaid that the Britiſh priſoners at the Cape, amongſt whom were the officers and marines and ſeamen belonging to the privateer Hyæna, (captured only a few days before this melancholy event took place) put themſelves under the command of a Britiſh officer, and fought bravely by the ſide of the French ſoldiery and ſailors under general Galbaud, againſt the commiſſioners, mulattoes, and negroes. But Galbaud, had he ſtood out five minutes longer, it is thought muſt have gained a victory; he, however, withdrew the troops and went on board the French ſhips of war, after fighting three days, and with him took the Britiſh officers, &c. who had ſo courageouſly aſſiſted him.

This is a ſtriking inſtance of the uncertainty of human events, and the fate of war.—How remarkable to ſee the French and Britiſh ſoldiers and ſailors, who, but a few days before were employed in the trade of ſlaughtering one another, ſo ſoon join hand and fight like brethren againſt the mulattoes and negroes!—

At the ſame time that Galbaud quitted the ſcene of action, it is ſaid the commiſſioners, Santhonax and Polverel, alſo fled with the ſoldiery under their command into the country, and thus the town of Cape-François being evacuated by both armies, was immediately expoſed to the depredations of the negroes, mulattoes, and brigands, who finding nothing to oppoſe them, ruſhed in with demoniac fury and ſet fire to it in every quarter.—Had either party, Galbaud's or the commiſſioners ſucceeded, this moſt unfortunate event would probably not have happened.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, June 16.

"On the 4th inſtant, at Savanna-la-Mar, was burnt in effigy, Thomas Paine, with the cap of liberty on his head, ſet off with a variety of labels and inſcriptions. You will not be in the leaſt ſurpriſed at this tranſaction, when you conſider that a herd of Jamaica negro-drivers can have no diſtinct idea of the rights of man."

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated April 3.

"You will judge, my dear friend, to what height public ſpirit has riſen, in this city. About 2000 young people of fourteen or fifteen years of age, but who have not completed their ſixteenth year, and therefore not liable to enter into the national guard, came out of what is called the battalion of children, and have been at the national convention to preſent on their knees a petition to go to the frontiers at the expence of their families, ſwearing at the ſame time they would not riſe until they ſhould do juſtice to their demand. The members of the convention could not refrain from tears, at the intereſting ſight of youth ſo courageouſly offering itſelf. They ruſhed

forward to embrace these generous children, who, without changing attitude, entreated the legislature immediately to pronounce their concurrence, but seeing the assembly undetermined, the leader and orator of this affecting deputation, turning himself towards his brethren, addressed them in the words following, which were frequently interrupted by his tears.

"My companions let us go, and return dishonoured to our families, for the fathers of our country judge us incapable of dying for the republic." A majestic calm succeeded all at once to this public scene, and the convention, after a short debate, decreed in the greatest silence that the legion, called the children of the republic, should hold itself in readiness to depart in eight days for the frontiers. Instantly shouts of *long live the republic*, were heard from every corner of the hall, and more than 20,000 voices replied from without. I was there, my dear friend, and I cannot recall the ravishing sight, without shedding tears of joy. The mothers of these inconceivable children attended them at the passage, and, weeping, congratulated them on having deserved the confidence of the republic. The executive council hath given orders that this legion be conducted by short marches to the frontiers, and that the national volunteers of Paris should go in two months to relieve from their posts these young pupils of the country, little accustomed to the fatigues of a camp. What an example for every town through which they will pass, and what enthusiasm they must spread on their return."

On the 28 instant, a vessel arrived at Boston in fifteen days from Ostend, which place she left the 15th of May. The French were then in high spirits and determined to defend their country to the last extremity. Every necessary of provisions, &c. were in plenty, and no appearance of want throughout the republic. Accounts were current in Ostend of an engagement between one of the French armies and the British and Austrians combined, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of twelve hundred men. A body of 1000 British forces marched from Ostend on the 10th May to join the combined armies; others had arrived, and more were expected. General Custine, at the head of 20,000 men was ready to attack the electorate of Treves, and his advanced posts were actually on the electoral frontiers.

July 11. The American schooner Cleopatra, captain Williams, arrived here last Monday from Spain and last from Corunna. Left that port the 17th May. Same day were brought to by a ship under the French national flag, who examined the Cleopatra's papers, and proved to be an English ship called the Mary of Liverpool, the captain of which abused the Americans very much and threatened to fire into the schooner without the least provocation. Lat. 43. 34. N. long. 66, 55. E. from Columbia. May 20th a ship in chase brought us to at three P. M. and examined our papers then put sailors on board and ordered the captain and supercargo of the Cleopatra to come on board, and on the supercargo's remonstrating against his thus treating a neutral flag, he used very abusive language to the supercargo and ordered his people to "tumble that rascal into the boat and tie him neck and heels." He followed him into the cabin and collared him, whereupon the supercargo took up a pistol that lay on his bed and said he would defend himself. The captain of the ship then ordered a centinel to be planted on him and some of his men with directions to cut off his arms if he resisted. These men began to use the supercargo with great brutality, dragging him on deck, and at length carried him on board the ship, taking with him a small trunk with his books and accounts, &c. in the mean while their men plundered the schooner. They allowed captain Williams to go on board of her, but would not permit the supercargo although he was part owner, until some time after, and having treated him very ill. When he got back to the schooner, he missed his pistols, all the live stock, wines, fishing-tackle, &c. &c. The captain who was guilty of this would not tell either his own name or that of his privateer, and he had painted canvas placed over the stern to prevent the name being read. He carried sixteen six pounders, yellow painted sides, and the figure of a woman at the head set in the old fashion, and was copper bottomed, newly mended on the larboard bow, the captain a short set man marked with the small pox, he called his ship the Diana——We left him steering westerly. Twenty-third May, were chased again by another vessel, a topsail schooner, eight days from Bristol, lat. 42, 10. long. 52, 24. east of Columbia, bound to Anguilla.

June 5, lat. 42, 13. N. at two o'clock A. M. discovered a very large field and two islands of ice bearing N. N. E. to E. S. E. distant about four leagues, at meridian discovered another to westward.

29 June, spoke a barque bound to New-York from Newfoundland.

June 30, in lat. 39, 27. N. and long. mer. Philadelphia seven deg. E. met the ship Berbush, Vallance, from the Isles de Hos, seventy-five days out, bound to Virginia, but being very leaky, and most of the seamen down with fatigue, the ship making two inches water in a minute, he determined for the first port the wind would let him, his condition being very bad, no provision or water, an English brigantine from Newfoundland, the day before, had met him, supplied him with what he could possibly spare, and determined not to leave him, notwithstanding he had news of several French cruisers on the coast, on our meeting with this ship, the brigantine left him—afterwards we staid by her five days, and then agreed to leave him by supplying him with every nourishment we could spare, and put two seamen on board for his assistance, which its possible they may reach New-York—one of the seamen was dying when we left her.

Accounts were received, at Corunna, prior to the Cleopatra's sailing, that an engagement had taken place between the French and Spanish forces, at St. John de Luz and Bayonne, in which the Spanish forces had met with a severe repulse, and were driven back to St. John de Luz, which is on the frontiers; and in their retreat they were obstructed by a river, and not having a sufficient number of boats, they were forced to swim, in which great numbers were drowned. The head-quarters of the French army being at Bayonne, after the engagement the French troops retired to that place—their number in that garrison consists of a formidable army.

There were also accounts by private letters at Corunna, that the French had decoyed the Spaniards into their country, by the diversion of retreating until the reinforcements from Bayonne came up and then the patriots faced about and beat the Spaniards all the way back, and a great deal further, than they had advanced, with great slaughter.

STAUNTON, *June* 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort St. Clair, to his friend near this town, dated April 29.

"Every preparation for a campaign shortly, is making here at present—We keep our scouts continually round the fort; yesterday a serjeant and four men were ordered out to see whether they could discover any signs of Indians; about half a mile from the fort they came up with an Indian who was concealed; they routed and pursued him some distance, but could not overtake him. Upon their return to the garrison, captain Gibion went out with a strong party, took the road the Indian ran, and came across a large party of Indians, who unfortunately discovered the white people before they came to them, and cleared off so fast that our party could not overtake them. They are almost continually sculking about this fort and Fort Jefferson. At the last mentioned place, they wounded a man on the 26th instant, he had three of his fingers shot off, and fifteen bullets shot through his cloaths. There is here a person who was prisoner some time at their towns, and fortunately made his escape to this place a few days ago; he says they are making every preparation for battle; they say they can raise 9000 warriors in two days notice, and are determined for war, or have peace on their own terms; our informer adds, that they are amply supplied with arms, ammunition, and every necessary for war. From the above, and other circumstances, the writer says it is generally predicted, the ensuing season will be a bloody one."

WINCHESTER, *July* 8.

From the *Knoxville Gazette*, of June 16.

On the 16th of May, Moses Brown, in his cornfield, four and a half miles from Nashville, and —— M'Mullin, at the cotton manufactory, near Nashville, were killed by Indians, and many horses stolen between the 16th and 20th.

Several parties of Indians were lately discovered in the neighbourhood of Nashville. The planters are obliged to keep centinels out whilst others are at work in the fields.

On the —— day of May, a boat, laden with 350 bushels of salt, belonging to Messrs. Donnelson and Jackson, was taken on her passage from Kentucky to Cumberland, on the Ohio, by a strong party of Indians.

A party of cavalry, of Mero district, commanded by captains Rains and Johnson, being out on duty, discovered the trace of about 10 or 12 Indians, making into the Cumberland settlements. On this trace they pursued, and soon came to a place where it appeared the Indians had held a war-dance. On the 21st ult. the white men overtook the Indians, but it was in ground so very caney, they killed but one Indian, that they got, who appeared to be a Creek from the fashion of his hair. The others ran off almost naked, leaving all their baggage behind.

On Saturday evening, the first of June, a party of ten Indians attacked Holmark's station, on Bull Run, 18 miles from this place, near where Thomas Gillum and son were killed, as mentioned in our last—they kept up a distant fire on the station for several hours, until relieved by a party of mounted infantry, the company on duty, under the command of capt. John Beaird. Fortunately, this company were just embodied to pursue the Indians who killed Gillum and son.

On the same night, about fifteen miles lower down Clinch, and nearer this place, another party of Indians at Low's station stole 14 sides of leather, and killed and scalped three hogs. What is meant by the scalping of hogs, our readers can determine as well as we can; but we understand that the Indians either intended to intimate to the whites their wish to serve them so, or to keep their hands in practice in that art.—— Superior dexterity in scalping, gives pre-eminence to Indian warriors.

On the 3d instant, major Beaird returned to this place from the relief of Cumberland (Mero district) from the invasion of the Creeks.——His route to and from Nashville to this place, was by the heads of the southern waters of the Cumberland to the southward of the settlements, through the midst of the main Creek camps, from which they have so repeatedly annoyed the frontiers. But unfortunately, though he found many abandoned camps of numerous parties of warriors, he fell in with only three small parties, of which he killed two and wounded several; a man of his own party, Mr. Alexander, received a slight flesh wound, in the attack on Smith's river. The Indians, finding their main campaign ground thus traced with bodies of armed men, will either desist altogether, or approach Cumberland with more care than they have hitherto done.

We are lately informed from good authority, that eight men, who went from Powel's Valley, out on a scout after Indians, beyond Cumberland Mountain, discovered a large camp of the enemy, round which they lay all night. The Indians had discovered the approach of the white men, without the whites knowing of it, and in the morning an action ensued. The white men were too weak, and had to retreat, having left two men killed, and a third wounded. They know not the damage the Indians received.

On the 6th instant, a party of Indians came to the plantation of James Woods, and stole six head of horses. Captain Cox raised a party of men and pursued them.

On the 13th, three horses were stolen by Indians from Gamble's station, on Little river, 15 miles from this place; the trace, when followed, appeared to lead towards Chilhowee, the night following, the Indians stole two more horses from the same place, and left a very neat bow and arrow, about a quarter of a mile from the station.

We hear that the Indians who stole the horses from Gamble's station, on the 13th inst. were followed towards Chilhowee, but could not be overtaken, as the town lies on the Tennessee, but a short distance from the station. Some of the white men, we are informed, pursued till they could see the town from the point of the mountain, on the north side of the Tennessee, which they would not cross, as it was contrary to the orders of government, but they lay and viewed it;—they saw many of the Indians go into a particular house, and remain in it about four hours; then nine came out with bundles fastened on their backs, gave the halloo, accounted the signal for war, and marched off up the Tennessee. They also say, that they saw a number of the females employed in carrying off their goods.

By a gentleman from the Creek nation, we are informed, that the cause of the aggressions of that nation on the Cumberland settlers, is by certain traders telling the Indians, that country was thrown away by congress, and they could do them mischief with impunity. What motive could these traders have for infusing such sentiments into savages? None, we can conceive, but of buying horses very cheap, which the Indians steal from that place.

On the morning of the 12th instant, about the break of day, captain John Beaird, who had the command of a company of mounted infantry, consisting of fifty-six, made an attack on the Hanging Maw's family, and other Indians, who were invited there by order of government.

Major King, and Daniel Carmichael, were at the Hanging Maw's at the time, and report, that Beaird's party had killed Scantee Fool Charley, one of the chiefs of Hightower, Betty, the daughter of Kittaska, and several others, among them a white man named William Roseberry. The Hanging Maw and his wife both wounded, and Betty, the daughter of Nancy Ward. Major King and Daniel Carmichael say, that it was with great risk of their lives, they escaped through the fire of these enraged whitemen, and also at their particular entreaty they spared the rest of the Hanging Maw's family, and did not burn his house.

We hear that captain Beaird was positively restricted by governor Blount's orders, from crossing the Tennessee, and to confine his pursuit to that party of Indians who had lately killed the two Gillums, or a horse-stealing party in the same neighbourhood.

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 18.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

LIBERTAS, quæ sera, tamen respexit inertem;
Candidior postquam tondenti barba cadebat:
Respexit tamen, et longo post tempore venit,
Postquam nos Amarillis habet, Galatea reliquit.
Namque, fatebor enim, dum me Galatea tenebat,
Nec spes libertatis erat, nec cura peculi:
Quamvis multa meis exiret victima septis,
Pinguis et ingratæ premeretur caseus urbi,
Nec unquam gravis ære domum mihi dextra redibat.
VIRGIL, Ecl. 1st.

The CONFESSION of FRANCE.

HOPELESS and weak, unworthy freedom's prize,
She yet beheld me with her anxious eyes:
E'en on me her longing looks were cast;
Her steps were tardy, but she came at last.
She came, and kindly took me to her arms,
Old as I was, and senseless of her charms.
For old I was in ev'ry sensual art,
Debas'd, corrupted both in head and heart.
Corrupt, and so debas'd, that fetter'd round,
I kiss'd, and hugg'd the chains, that held me bound.
I scorn'd the patriots for the courtiers name,
And lost to honour, gloried in my shame:
All sense and spirit, all true passion gone,
My mind and body crouch'd beneath the throne.
She came; to save me from myself she strove,
And make me worthy of her proffer'd love,
To give me all herself, that I might know
The heartfelt tranports, which from freedom flow:
For this, she sav'd me from Anton'elte's snares,
Antoniette's smiles, Antoniette's tears,
And all the strange vagaries of the sex;
Sense to confound, and reason to perplex.
For oh! with shame and sorrow I must own,
In loving her, all liberty was gone;
Control'd and govern'd by her boundless sway,
My fame and fortune sunk, neglected lay:
Rapine and wildest waste went hand in hand,
Consuming e'en the vitals of the land.
Rich as I was by art and nature too,
Nature and art for me no more could do:
They work'd for pandars, parasites and knaves,
They work'd for lordly priests and titl'd slaves.
For vain did art her various treasures pour:
In vain had nature ope'd her fruitful store;

All, all was loſt, all laviſh'd on the great;
By female arts, and vices of the ſtate.
Plunder'd, diſhonour'd thus; at length fair FREEDOM came,
The RIGHTS OF MAN maintain'd, aſſuming FAYETTE's name.

A CANTAB.

PROPOSALS

For PUBLISHING a PERIODICAL WORK, to be entitled,

The MONTHLY MIRROR; or, MARYLAND MUSEUM.

I. IT ſhall contain a pleaſing variety of intereſting and entertaining ſubjects, calculated to improve as well as amuſe the mind. The moſt approved ſelections from different authors, both ancient and modern, either of Europe or America, will form a part of this work; likewiſe, the neweſt improvements and diſcoveries that have or may be made, within the preſent century, in each art and ſcience.

II. Extracts from various writers on *Religion, Philoſophy, Law, Phyſic*, and *Divinity*, ſhall alſo compoſe a part of this work.—A ſpace will be aſſigned for the debates of congreſs—the debates of the Britiſh houſe of commons—a complete regiſter of foreign and domeſtic news—eſſays—poetry—marriages—deaths, &c. &c.

III. Farmers, millers, and mechanics, ſhall be gratified with a particular deſcription of ſuch methods and machinery as are now in uſe among the moſt experienced in the above branches of buſineſs, in this country and in Europe.

IV. It ſhall compriſe forty-eight octavo pages, neatly printed, and ſtitched in blue paper.—Price to ſubſcribers *Twenty Shillings* per annum; others who purchaſe will have to pay *Twenty-two Shillings* and *Six-pence*, or *a Quarter of a Dollar* each number.

V. As ſoon as 400 ſubſcribers are procured, this work ſhall be put to preſs, and a number delivered regularly in the firſt week of every month.* Eight pages will be aſſigned for ADVERTISEMENTS, which may be of peculiar advantage to the manufacturing and trading part of the community in every ſtate in the union; as it is expected to meet with a general circulation throughout the continent, and ſerve as a vehicle of uſeful information and inſtruction to every citizen in the United States.

IT is needleſs to ſay much in favour of a publication of this nature.—The utility and convenience of a work of this kind muſt appear obvious to every perſon the leaſt acquainted with polite literature, and a general knowledge of the world.—It will contribute towards the ſtock of neceſſary information, reſpecting mercantile affairs, manufactures, agriculture, and commerce; and is meant to convey pleaſure as well as profit to thoſe who ſhall patroniſe this work.—Readers, of every denomination, ſhall occaſionally be furniſhed with ſketches of real life, and the utmoſt exertions ſhall be made to render it as uſeful a publication as any ever attempted in this country.

Subſcriptions are taken in by the publiſher PHILIP EDWARDS, JAMES RICE, and AMBROSE CLARK, in Baltimore.

☞ The printers throughout the United States are earneſtly requeſted to give theſe propoſals a place in their news-papers, which will very much oblige their moſt obedient humble ſervant,

PHILIP EDWARDS.

Baltimore, June 28, 1793.

N. B. Thoſe ſubſcribers who live at a diſtance from Baltimore, ſhall have their books forwarded by the earlieſt and cheapeſt conveyance, but at their own riſque and expence.

* Half the ſubſcription money to be paid on the delivery of the firſt number.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of Mr. ADDISON MURDOCK, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in properly proved, as ſpeedily as poſſible, to Mr. GARLAND CALLIS, who is authoriſed to ſettle and diſcharge them, and thoſe who are indebted on bond or otherwiſe to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to ſaid Callis, whoſe diſcharge ſhall be good againſt

CLEMENT BROOKE, and ANTHONY ADDISON, } Executors.

N. B. Thoſe who may have any books or other property in their poſſeſſion belonging to the eſtate are requeſted to return them without delay.

July 10, 1793.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, on the 5th day of this inſtant, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of NICHOLAS MATTHEWS, and ſays he was manumitted by Mr. JOSEPH COWMAN, of Anne-Arundel county, has ſince lived with a Mr. JOHN NORMAN, in the Swamp; he is about 43 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, his cloathing an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, a bearſkin coat, and calico jacket. His maſter, if any, is deſired to take him away and pay charges.

HENRY HUNTT, Sheriff of Calvert county.

July 12, 1793.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as runaways, a negro woman named VICK and her child named LIZ, and ſaith belong to Edward Stoneſtreet, near Port-Tobacco, in Charles county. Their maſter is hereby requeſted to pay their gaol fees and other expences and take them away, or they will be ſold agreeable to law, by

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, [illegible] 1793.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Chaptico, which will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office, as dead letters, if not taken up before the firſt of October next.

1ſt. MR. JOHN NEALE, St. Clement's Bay.
2d. Mrs. Elizabeth Long, St. Mary's county, Chaptico Foreſt.
3d. Mr. Anthony Alvery, St. Mary's county, Chaptico Foreſt.
4th. Mr. William Knott, near Chaptico, Maryland.
5th. Mr. Charles Llewellin, St. Mary's county.
6th. Mr. John M. Williams, St. Mary's county, Clement's Bay.
7th. Doctr. James Jordan, Chaptico, St. Mary's county, Maryland.
8th. Francis Hamerſley, Eſq; Chaptico.

JOSIAH B. GRINDALL, Poſt-maſter.

THE debtors to Meſſ. TREGOTHICK, THWAITES and WHEELWRIGHT, of London, and Meſſ. CRACROFT and HODGKIN, of Maryland, are once more requeſted to make payment in the courſe of this ſummer, as ſuits will be commenced againſt all delinquents immediately thereafter.

JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, July 12, 1793.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on the 14th inſtant, a bright bay HORSE, full fifteen hands high, marked with a ſtar in his forehead, and white on one or both hind feet, trots and gallops, his carriage uncommonly noble, and has been accuſtomed to run in a carriage. Whoever will return the ſaid horſe, ſhall receive the above ſum, from

LUCY CRABB.

Anne-Arundel county.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons that have any claims againſt the eſtate of JOHN DEW, late of Calvert county, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to bring in their accounts, lawfully authenticated, by the laſt day of September next at fartheſt, that they may be ſettled and paid. All thoſe who do not attend to this notice may depend that their claims thereafter will be excluded, and no notice taken of them, by

ELIZABETH DEW, Adminiſtratrix.

Calvert county, July 10, 1793.

LOTTERY.

P. FITZHUGH preſents his compliments to thoſe friends to whom was committed the diſpoſal of his lottery tickets, and will be much obliged by their notifying to him as early as poſſible their reſpective ſucceſſes in the ſale of them; he has already had returns ſufficient to warrant him in ſaying that the lottery will certainly be drawn in the courſe of the enſuing fall, and he will thank thoſe gentlemen who may not be able to diſpoſe of all the tickets in their poſſeſſion by the firſt day of September, for returning immediately after ſuch as may be then unſold.

July 6, 1793.

Baltimore, July 1, 1793.

THE ſubſcribers propoſe opening in this town, ſhould ſufficient encouragement offer for that purpoſe, a CIRCULATING LIBRARY. The advantages ariſing from ſuch an inſtitution, to the public, are too obvious and well underſtood to make much recommendation on the ſubject in this way neceſſary, to induce a diſcerning, enlightened public, to patroniſe it: Let it ſuffice to ſay, that of all methods generally uſed for communicating knowledge, this is the eaſieſt, moſt advantageous, and leaſt expenſive to the generality of readers. This library is principally collected already, and will conſiſt of 2500 volumes, judiciouſly choſen, in the different branches of religious, entertaining, and polite literature, and ſhall be augmented from time to time, by ſuch new publications, and other works, as may be found agreeable to the taſte, and will add to the entertainment of the patrons thereof.

E. VALLETTE and Co.

N. B. Subſcriptions for the above LIBRARY, taken in at the printing-office, Annapolis.

ALL perſons having balances due them on tobacco, ſhipped to the addreſs of Meſſieurs WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co. of LONDON, per my procuration, are deſired to take notice, that it is neceſſary their bills on ſaid company ſhould be endorſed by me, or they will not be paid.

All thoſe indebted to ſaid company, for tranſactions through my agency, are *earneſtly requeſted* to make immediate payment; and, in order to accommodate ſuch as may find it more convenient to diſcharge their balances at Elk-Ridge-Landing, during the preſent inſpection of tobacco, they will pleaſe to take notice, that I have furniſhed Mr. EDWARD GWINN with a liſt of balances, and copies of each perſon's account, who is authoriſed to ſettle with ſuch as may apply.

The ſubſcriber is inſtructed to require a ſtrict obſervance to this notice, and he flatters himſelf it will be duly attended to and complied with, without further trouble or delay; but if, contrary to his wiſh and expectation, it ſhould be neglected, he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of commencing ſuits againſt all delinquents, without the leaſt diſcrimination, after the firſt day of September next.

THOROWGOOD SMITH, Agent and attorney in fact for WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co.

JUST PUBLISHED

And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,

That celebrated little book, entitled,

SURE and *CERTAIN METHODS* of attaining a long and healthy life;

Written by *Lewis Cornaro*, an Italian nobleman, when he was near an hundred years of age, with a recommendation by the hon. *Joſeph Addiſon* (author of the Spectator) in the following words:

Cornaro was of an infirm conſtitution till about forty, when he ſteadily perſiſting in the courſe of life recommended in this book, he recovered a perfect ſtate of health, inſomuch, that at four ſcore he publiſhed this work. He lived to give a third or fourth edition of it, and after having paſſed his hundredth year died without pain or agony, like one who falls aſleep. The treatiſe I mention has been taken notice of by ſeveral eminent authors, and is written with ſuch a ſpirit of cheerfulneſs, religion, and good ſenſe, as are the natural concomitants of temperance and ſobriety.—"The mixture of the old man in it is rather a recommendation to it than a diſcredit."

N. B. The London edition of this very entertaining and valuable book has ſold for 6/6. The American edition, on a fair paper and large type, neatly bound and lettered, 3/3 each.

George-town, 22d June, 1793.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the CITY of WASHINGTON will meet on Monday the 29th of July next. Mr. BLODGET will attend on thoſe who may apply to make diviſions in CARROLLSBURGH and HAMBURGH, ſubject to the confirmation of the commiſſioners. If he ſhould be abſent Mr. GANTT will tranſact this buſineſs, which the commiſſioners are anxious to have completed. Thoſe who cannot conveniently attend will empower, in writing, ſome friend to tranſact the buſineſs on their part.

The COMMISSIONERS.

Stop a Raſcal.

RAN away, on the 23d of June, from the ſubſcriber, near the mouth of Seneca, Montgomery county, negro DICK, a very black ſlim fellow with a thin viſage, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; took with him a white kerſey twilled over jacket, 1 pair kerſey overalls dyed yellow, 1 pair new crocus overalls, 2 oſnabrig ſhirts, and a coarſe hat; this fellow was raiſed by Mr. Selby, near the head of the Eaſtern Branch, and ſold to Mr. Hugh Baker, in Frederick county, and is ſuppoſed to have made to one of thoſe places.

Alſo ran away at the ſame time negro RACHEL, Dick's wife, about 5 feet high, a light black negro, has had ſeveral children, ſuppoſed to be now with child; took with her a kerſey jacket and petticoat dyed yellow, 1 ſtriped calico gown, 1 white linen jacket bound with calico, 1 ſilk gauze apron, 2 silk handkerchiefs, 1 new dark ground red ſtriped calico petticoat, black ſhoes, yarn ſtockings, 1 coarſe hat with a black ribbon round the crown, with ſundry other cloaths. Whoever ſecures the above negroes in any gaol, ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS for the fellow, and FOUR DOLLARS for the woman, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

AQUILA JOHNS.

The ſubſcriber returns thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement heretofore given him in his *Cabinet and Chair Manufactory*, and takes the liberty to inform them, that in future it will be carried on at the ſame place, extenſively, under the firm of HOPKINS and HARRIS.

GERRARD HOPKINS.

HOPKINS & HARRIS,

CABINET-MAKERS,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Gay-ſtreet, near the Upper-Bridge,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have and intend to keep a conſtant ſupply of good materials and workmen, to make all kinds of cabinet and chair furniture, in the neateſt and neweſt taſte, on reaſonable terms; they hope by their fidelity and expedition to merit the confidence of the public.

They have for Sale, a quantity of

MAHOGANY either in the logs or planks.

Baltimore, June, 1793. H. & H.

COMMITMED to my cuſtody, on the 22d of June, 1793, a negro man who calls himſelf MARK, and ſays he belongs to BURFORD COTTRALL, of Charles county; he is five feet three inches high, well made, and appears to be about forty years of age; had on when committed, a green cotton over jacket, a white cotton ditto, one under ditto, an oſnabrig ſhirt, a pair green cotton trouſers, an old felt hat. His maſter is deſired to take him away and pay his fees and other charges in twenty days, or he will be ſold in ten days thereafter, by

WM. D. BEALL, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

May 15, 1793.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, on the 2d day of this inſtant, as a runaway, a negro lad by the name of JESS, who ſays he is the property of Elias Ratliff, of Virginia; he is about ſeventeen years old, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, his cloathing an old cotton jacket and breeches. His maſter is deſired to pay the fees and take him out of gaol, otherwiſe he will be ſold agreeable to law.

F. HAMERSLEY, Sheriff of St. Mary's county.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the first day of October next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

MISS Anderson, Annapolis.

John Bullen (3), Annapolis; capt. Henry Baldwin, Head of Severn; Mrs. Bonner, Lower Marlborough.

Robert Couden, J. T. Chase (2), John Callahan, Francis Charlton, care of Wallace and Muir, J. Chalmers, James Clark, Hugh Champion, Annapolis; Thomas Coates (2), Greenbury's Point; John Crow, care of John Snowden, Anne-Arundel county.

Gabriel Duvall (7), John Davidson, George Duvall, Elizabeth Dorsey, Dr. Henry Davidge, Annapolis; Howard Duvall, Prince-George's county; Richard Darnall, Portland Manor; Richard Dent, Patowmack.

Fanny Edwards, Annapolis.

Philip Richd. Fendall, William Foxcroft, John Farquhar (2), Annapolis; Peregrine Fitzhugh (2), Kent Island; William Fitzhugh, jun. Patuxent.

John Gwinn, Sally Golder, John Gibson, jun. care of Mr. Ridout, Frederick Green, George Geneft, Thomas Graham, Annapolis; Dr. James Gray, Calvert county; James Galloway, Maryland.

Samuel H. Howard (2), Nicholas Harwood, William Hanson, John Howard, Annapolis; John F. Hardy, Magruders; James Hutchings (2), Kent Island.

Daniel Jennifet, Anthony Jones, Annapolis.

Major Thomas Lansdale, Queen-Anne; Samuel Lane, Sarah A. Lyles, Calvert county.

Bond Martin, Anne Mainard, John F. Mercer, Thomas D. Merrick (2), Annapolis; capt. Samuel Maynard (4), near Annapolis.

Wilfred Neale (3), Annapolis.

William Perry, jun. William Pinkney, Ninian Pinkney, Annapolis; Dr. Pottenger, Queen-Anne.

Allen Quynn (2), Annapolis.

John Randall (2), John Ridout, Randall and Delozier, John Rhodes, Annapolis.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county (2), James Shaw (4), Aria Smith, James Steele, George Sirlott, Mary Simson, Annapolis; William Stewart, Mount Stewart; capt. James Somervell, Prince-George's county.

Henry Troup, Robert Thomas, Annapolis; Thomas Toft, Head of South river; Mrs. Topping (2), Wye river.

Gabriel Vaul, Charles Unsworth, Annapolis.

Eliz. Whitewood, William Whetcroft (2), James Whetcroft, Burton Whetcroft, William Wilkins, John Welsh, Mr. Wilkinson, William Wells, Charles Wolis, Annapolis.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

*** All persons sending to the Post Office for letters are requested to send the MONEY, or they will not be delivered.

July 1, 1793. 3X

BY the commissioners appointed to prepare the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c. within the CITY of WASHINGTON, for the reception of CONGRESS, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800.

SCHEME
OF THE
LOTTERY, No. II.

For the improvement of the FEDERAL CITY.

		Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1 A magnificent dwelling-house,	}	20,000,	& cash	30,000,	are	50,000
1 ditto -		15,000,	& cash	25,000,	are	40,000
1 ditto -		15,000,	& cash	15,000,	are	30,000
1 ditto -		10,000,	& cash	10,000,	are	20,000
1 ditto -		5,000,	& cash	5,000,	are	10,000
1 ditto -		5,000,	& cash	5,000,	are	10,000
1 Cash prize of		-	-	-		10,000
1 ditto -		5,000 each,		are	-	10,000
10 ditto -		1,000,		are	-	10,000
20 ditto -		500,		are	-	10,000
100 ditto -		100,		are	-	10,000
200 ditto -		50,		are	-	10,000
400 ditto -		25,		are	-	10,000
1,000 ditto -		20,		are	-	20,000
15,000 ditto -		10,		are	-	150,000
16,739 Prizes.						
33,261 Blanks.						
50,000 Tickets, at 8 dollars each, are -						400,000

***

By this lottery the commissioners will be enabled to give an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the city of Washington.—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, after the manner described in the scheme for the hotel-lottery.

N. B. The sales of the tickets in the lottery, No. II, are deferred till after the drawing of the Hotel-lottery, commencing on the 9th day of September next.

May 20, 1793. S. BLODGET, Agent for the affairs of the city.

June 9, 1793.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro woman named SALL, who says she belongs to John M'Atee, of Prince-George's county, near Broad creek. Her master is hereby required to take her way, and pay her fees and other expences.

3X Wm. GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

SCHEME
OF
WILLIAM ALLEIN's LAND, &c.
LOTTERY.

No. 1, 1	Prize of 529 acres of woodland lying on Bennet's creek, in Montgomery and Frederick counties, within thirty miles of the federal city, -	793	10 0
2, 1	ditto of 40 acres of valuable land, mostly wood, lying and adjoining the waters about three miles from Lower-Marlborough,	320	0 0
3, 1	ditto of 30 acres of land adjoining No. 2, all wood, -	200	0 0
4, 1	ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 3, ditto, -	100	0 0
5, 1	ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 4, ditto, -	100	0 0
6, 1	ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 5, ditto, - -	100	0 0
7, 1	ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 6, ditto, - -	100	0 0
	1 ditto of 100 dollars cash, -	37	10 0
	21 ditto of 8 ditto each ditto, -	63	0 0
	145 ditto of 8 ditto, payable in genuine Scotch snuff at 4s. per pound in, bottles, -	435	0 0
	First drawn blank, - -	1	0 0
173 Prizes.		£. 2250	0 0
577 Blanks.			
750 Tickets, at £. 3 each,		£. 2250	0 0

MANAGERS,

John Muir, Annapolis; Benjamin Stoddert, Georgetown; James Bell, Queen-Anne; John Brooke, Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Tillard, Pig-Point; Robert Bowie, Nottingham; Truman Compton, Magruder's; John Forbes, Benedict; James Somerville, Thomas Harwood, junior, Joseph Wilkinson, William Grahame, Peter Emmerson, Charles Williamson, John Chesley, Thomas Parran, Henry Huntt, Calvert county; of whom tickets may be had, and of all the merchants on Patuxent.

No. 1, contains all woodland, Bennet's creek running through it, and lies within thirty miles of the federal city, fully worth the estimated amount. 2 to 7 contains very valuable land lying near the town of Lower-Marlborough, where wood commands 20s. per cord, the carriage to the water little more than half a mile from the extent of the land, and each lot to have the privilege of a cart way to the water. Deeds, with general warrantees, to be made for the land. Plots of the land may be seen with each of the managers. The cash prizes to be paid on demand; the snuff warranted genuine and good, and to be delivered at Lower-Marlborough. Crop or transfer notes for tobacco, on Patuxent, will be taken in payment at the market prices. Ten per cent. deduction to be made to those who pay the cash before the day of drawing. The lottery is purposed to be drawn on the third Tuesday in June next, if the tickets are all sold, at Lower-Marlborough. Notice will be given of the time, and a list of the fortunate numbers published immediately after drawing. Country produce will be taken at the market price, if delivered at the subscriber's mill within one month of drawing the lottery.

Raleigh's Plant, March, 1792. W. ALLEIN. 44

John Randall,

Has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Gilbert Middleton,

Where he has just opened,

A General Assortment of

Seasonable GOODS,

Which he will sell cheap

For Cash, Country Produce, or on Credit to his Friends and Customers. 10

CITY of WASHINGTON, January 7, 1793.

A NUMBER of LOTS in this city will be offered for SALE at auction, by the COMMISSIONERS, on the seventeenth day of September next. One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue in three equal annual payments, with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk to the commissioners. 18

Extract of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, "concerning the territory of Columbia and the city of Washington."

"*Be it enacted*, That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said territory which lies within this state, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this state; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to, and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this state: *Provided*, That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any other or further privilege of a citizen."

THE COMMISSIONERS of the federal buildings want to employ FOUR SETS of SAWYERS, immediately in the city of Washington; one set to be well acquainted with sawing mahogany. Application to be made to Mr. JAMES HOBEN, in the city. As the employment will be steady, it may therefore be an object.

George-town, December 5, 1792. 24

To be SOLD, on the 25th day of SEPTEMBER next, at twelve o'clock, if fair, if not, the first fair day, on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, called MILES END, lying on the head of Parker's creek, in Calvert county, containing 400 acres more or less, with some improvements, the land is rich and very heavily timbered; sixty acres of it, a very rich swamp, that may with a small expence be made a valuable meadow. Two years credit will be given the purchaser, on his executing a bond for the purchase money, with approved security, on the day of sale. Possession delivered at Christmas.

JOHN ROUSBY PLATER.

St. Mary's county, June 18th, 1793. 4

SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY

For the purpose of disposing of valuable property in the district of COLUMBIA, consisting of three tracts or lots of LAND about one mile north of the city of WASHINGTON; and fourteen lots in the lower part of the town of GEORGE-TOWN, as follows:

LOT No. 1, contains 107 acres, on it are 18 acres of meadow-ground, and a promising young apple orchard containing 175 bearing trees of choice fruit. At the western extremities thereof is a delightful eminence that commands a view of the river Patowmack and city of Washington. This lot contains about 16 acres of wood-land, lies upon a main road, and is not more than one mile from the city of Washington.

LOT No. 2, contains 84 acres, and bounds with the preceding lot; about 35 acres thereof are in wood, and about 17 acres in meadow-ground. This lot is bounded on the west by the meandering waters of the Piny-Branch. On this stream is a fall of 21 feet, and abounds with quarries of excellent building stone. On this lot are two beautiful situations for houses.

LOT No. 3, contains 39 acres, and bounds with lot No. 1. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, and has on it a beautiful eminence for a house as a country seat.

The fourteen lots in George-Town are at that end of the town which is contiguous to the city of Washington, and are all advantageous and beautiful situations.

4000 Tickets at 35s. each, dollars at 7s. 6d. is £.7000

No. 1,	1 prize of 107 acres of land at £. 20 per acre		2140	0 0
2,	1 do. of 84 do. do.		1680	0 0
3,	1 do. of 39 do. do.		780	0 0
1 to 14,	14 lots in George-town, at 65l. each,		910	0 0
	1 prize in cash,		100	0 0
	1 ditto,		50	0 0
	1 ditto,		46	0 0
	647 ditto, of 40s. each,		1294	0 0
			£.	7000
667 Prizes.				
3333 Blanks.				

MANAGERS.

Robert Peter, colonel William Deakins, Benjamin Stoddert, Thomas Beall of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidson, Esquires, George-Town. George Walker, Esquire, city of Washington. Wallace and Muir, and John Davidson, Esquires, Annapolis.

This scheme contains several very valuable lots of land contiguous to the city of Washington, whose increase in value will keep pace with the growth of the rising empire of the United States of America—Hence, therefore, without any further definition, it will be evident that for the small sum of one Guinea a valuable and beautiful country seat may be obtained in the vicinity of the capital of America; or a lot in a town now possessing an extensive commerce.

The subscriber proposes drawing this Lottery in City of Washington, on the 9th September next, or sooner, if the tickets are all sold, which he flatters himself will be the case from his present prospects. Deeds, with a general warranty, will immediately be given for the lots of land, and the money for the cash prizes will be paid on demand. Notice will be given of the drawing in the public papers, and a list of the fortunate numbers will be immediately published. The crop now on the lots is reserved to the subscriber. A plot of the lots may be seen at Mr. George Mann's.

☞ TICKETS may be had of Messrs. Wallace and Muir, John Davidson, Esquires, and Mr. George Mann.

47 JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

THE subscriber has two women slaves, with their children, one with four children, a girl and three boys, the other a boy about one year old, and a man in the city of Annapolis, that he will sell.

He wishes to have on hire, a middle aged woman, of good character, that understands the business of the kitchen, and an orderly sober man.

Annapolis, June 4, 1793. THO. HARWOOD. 7X

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